

The New Era.

at "Lafayette" selling off

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 39.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 211.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

F. W. BATHURICK, Teacher of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

T. BOTSFORD, Saddler, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON, Watch and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired to order, and warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

A. BOULTBEE, Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE, Solicitor, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY OFFICE, TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

MANSION HOUSE, Main Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mearns. Good Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. PARMORE, P. L. S. OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS MINTOSH, ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. (f-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON, CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS. A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes, ARCHITECT and Builder, Sarnia, Canada. West. Sarnia, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

Robert Cooke, BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder, both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 1y

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

Dr. Walter B. Gelkile, PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MACHILL'S CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Dean, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. (f-15)

W. HOSLEY, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

W. & J. EDWARDS, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers, Dealers in School Books, English and American. PAPER HANGINGS, School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c. No. 29, Yonge Street, Toronto. (f-17)

W. B. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to. Toronto, July 7, 1855. 1y-3y

William Taylor, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (f-21)

BEACON Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company, and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY. BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO., RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT, Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (f-36)

LAMB'S HOTEL, King Street West, Toronto. THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Landing, has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. (f-36)

Circular. J. G. Gelkile, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrivals of British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. (f-16)

WILLIAM V. SOUTHARD, CARPENTER AND JOINER. AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefroy, Bell, Ewart and Barrie; also, a contract of Eleven Bridges on the O. & N. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Trucks and Jackscrews. For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Cash and Down on hand. Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 6m10

New Wagon and Carriage Shop. THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Sarnia Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders, with which he may be favored, with reasonable dispatch and despatch. Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 23, 1856. 1y-17

To Friends in the Country. A. H. EARL, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in the country, that his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, is now open for inspection; and being much larger and more extensive than formerly; and having purchased under favorable circumstances, great bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully solicited. No. 24, Yonge Street, Toronto May 15, 1856. (f-15)

JOHN C. GRIFFITH & CO., General Grocers, WINE and Spirit Merchants, dealers in all kind of Produce & PROVISIONS, Wholesale and Retail, No. 156, Yonge Street, Corner of Shuter Street, Toronto. (f-15)

N. B. C.—Country Merchants and Innkeepers supplied on the most liberal terms. Toronto, July 7, 1856. 1y33

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS. All descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, 7th Nov. 1854.

Poetry.

Courtship and Matrimony.

CANTO I.—COURTSHIP.

From Punch.

Fairist of earth if thou wilt hear my vow, Lo! at thy feet I swear to love thee ever: And by this kiss upon thy radiant brow, Promise affection which no time can sever: And love, which ever shall burn as bright as now To be extinguished—never, dearest, never, Wilt thou that naughty doting heart resign?

Thou shalt have pearls to deck thy raven hair— Thou shalt have all this world of ours can bring And we will live in solitude, nor care For ought save each other. We will fling Away all sorrow and all care, and be as one: And thou shalt be my queen and I thy king! Still coy, and reluctant! Sweetheart, say, When shall we monarchs be and which the day?

CANTO II.—MATRIMONY.

Now, Mrs. Pringle, once for all I say, I will not such extravagance allow! Bills upon bills, and larger every day, Enough to drive a man to drink, I vow! Bonnets, gloves, snuff-box, and trash—nay, say, Tears, Mrs. Pringle, will not gull me now! I say I won't allow ten pounds a week! I can't afford it; madam, do not speak!

In wedding you I thought I had a treasure— I find myself most miserably mistaken! You rise at ten, then spend the day in pleasure: In fact my confidence is slightly shaken. Ha! what's that uproar? This man's in my leisure

Sufficient noise the dead to awaken, Seek retirement, and I find—a riot! Confound those children, but I'll make them quiet.

The following effective narrative purports to have been given by a father to his son as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel.

What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered, failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till she reached her own door.

'It's school time now,' said she, 'go my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said.'

'I shan't go to school,' said I. She looked astonished at my boldness but replied firmly,

'Certainly you will go, Alfred, I command you.'

'I will not!' said I, in a tone of defiance. 'One of the two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this morning or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there till you promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.'

'I dare you to do it,' said I, 'you can't get me up stairs.'

'Alfred choose now,' said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently and was deadly pale.

'If you touch me I will kick you,' said I, in a terrible rage. God knows not what I said.

'Will you go Alfred?' 'No!' I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

'Then follow me,' said she as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—oh my son hear me!—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torrent memory of rushes over me! I kicked my mother—feeble woman—She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast.

'Oh! Heavenly Father,' said she 'forgive him—He knows not what he does!'

The gardener just then passed the door and seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself he stopped, she beckoned him in.

'Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his room,' said she and turning from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look of agony, mingled with the most intense love; it was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought, for a moment, I would fling myself from the window and dash my brains out but I felt afraid to do it. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door. It was my sister!

'What may I tell my mother from you?' she asked.

'Nothing,' I replied!

'Oh, Alfred! for my sake, for all our sakes say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.'

'I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating and again I threw myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night.

'Another footstep slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's.

'Alfred, my son, shall I come?' she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak address to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother thrilled through me, melted the ice of my obdurate heart and I longed to throw myself on her neck; but I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry. I heard her with-draw, I heard her groan. I longed to

call her back, but I did not. I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly and my sister stood at my bedside.

Get up Alfred! Oh, don't wait a minute! Get up and come with me mother is dying!

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up melancholly and followed my sister. On the bed, pale and cold as marble lay my mother. She had not uttered a word. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising to go again to me she was seized with a palpitation of the heart and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you with what agony I looked upon her; my remorse was tenfold more bitter than the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned in my bosom; my brain was on fire. My sister threw her arms around me, and wept in silence. Suddenly she saw a light motion of my mother's hand; her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. 'Mother, mother,' I shrieked, 'say only that you forgive me.' She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me and lifting her thin, white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upwards. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my gentle sister removed me. 'The joy of youth had left forever.'

Boys who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for future years.

A Woman's Generalship.

I've been perfectly annoyed of late with the harrowing there's been in the papers about the Generalship of the Duke of Wellington—the same as if there was nobody in this world had any degree of generalship to display, but the like of him! I'm sure, if it were well looked into the doctors of Ere would prove at least as great generals as ever the sons of Adam were; for I'm sure there's no woman that's married to any man—dinner care what he is—manages to lead a quiet, peaceable life, and gets a' things her own way (which I lay down as a fundamental principle that is every woman's right to get it) say there's no woman who manages this that hasna during her lifetime just as much generalship to display as ever was required of the Duke of Wellington. I'm sure I've often thought it was a real droll book, if I were to publish an account of the generalship I've needed with our John. Noo, I'm sure our John's just as good a man as ever any sinful woman was married to; an' yet for a' that, John has a way of his ain; he's a queer John that hasna a way of his ain—and I was say if I was speer't, it's the mist thing to the chief end of a woman to find her John's way, and humor him accordingly. I wasna lang o' finin' out our John's way. Our John was aye a great man for humin—a great admirer of Benjamin Franklin. John aye said, if he hadna ca'd very canny 'the beginnin' he had never ta'en sic a firm grip on the hen's en.' When we set up house it was in a very humble way—two rooms an' a kitchen; an' if John's taste had been altogether consultit, it wad ha' been a room and a kitchen. But he was like a' the lave of the men folk on that occasion—a wee safter than his ordinar—sae he gae'd in to the two rooms an' the kitchen, an' although I was a' the githertir pleased wi' it; yet, frae ever I was a bairn I had my heart fairly set on a house wi' a splendid room. Noo, how was I to get this managed? I kent that, if I were to propose to John to tak a house o' that kind, he would ha' just down to a pawshun—for our John was a great man for keepin' down what he ca'd our annual expenditure; sae I had just to watch my opportunity in time. The first plan I tried was this: I bocht several books on the hydropathic subject, and read them to our John to see if I could get him interested in having a house wi' a bath in it; kennin as I did that he was no likely to get a house wi' that kind of accommodation without gettin' the dinin' room into the bargain! This, however had na effect; John just lauch at me. He said a' his acquaintance who had bathed were niver in their frae aye aye to theither for the purpose of bathin'—they were generally used as lumber rooms. John said he was sorry to say that notwithstanding the progress of Temperance principles, the great majority of the inhabitants of Scotland ha' a far better relish for a warm dram than the mornin', than a cold bath! However, by patience and perseverance, I managed my point. Our John had a cousin in the north country, minister—a great gun o' a preacher—that he us'd to correspond wi' occasionally; and in one of his letters the minister signified his intention of visiting Glasca during the winter months. Sae John read me the letter he had written in answer, and askit me hoo I likit it? Noo, at that moment, a very happy thought struck me; sae I said I thought the best thing he co'd do was to offer his cousin quarters during his stay in Glasca. Sae when John heard my breath, he put the letter he had written? the fire, and wrote anither, and in which he said he looup during his stay in the commercial metropolis of Scotland he wad mak our house his home. Sae awa went the letter; and in a few days back cam an answer, in which the minister said notwithstanding he had many offers of lodgin' in Glasca, naething wad prevent him from accepting the hospitality of his earliest and best friend. I thought I saw my way braw and clear to a better house noo; but I thought I wad put a wancure in operation that wad bring the thing to a head that very day; sae about four o'clock, when I expect John to his dinner—ye ken we had a very convenient

bunker in the lobby for badin' pots an' pans an' the like of that—sae, about four o'clock, I turned out a' the contents of this bunker in the lobby, an' by the time John cam in I'm in the midst of the stour gettin' the bunker cleaned out. Sae when John cam in he put his head in at the door an' quo he, 'What's ado wi' the bunker, guidwife? Quo I, 'I'm cleanin' it.' 'What for?' quo he. Quo I, 'I was thinkin' that if your cousin, the minister, was coming, it's the only place in the house, I could mak him a comfortable bed.'

'Bed!' quo John, 'you wad surely never ask the man to sleep there!' 'An' what for, no?' quo I. 'In the first place,' quo he, 'if it had naither fault, it's no lang enough' quo I, 'could he no double himself up a wee?' 'Double up the mischief!' quo John; 'the man can never sleep there.' 'Where is he to sleep then?' quo I. 'You should have thought of that before you invited him,' quo he. 'He lairte him!' quo I. 'John, you forget it was yourself that invited him.' 'But John,' quo I, 'I'm perfectly willing that you and me take the bunker, and gie the minister the bed-room.'

'To the mischief wi' the bunker!' quo John, and gae'd away ben to his dinner. He sat for a guid while and said naething; an' at last he grumbled o' 'What did you say was the rent o' that house wi' the bath in it, that ye've been crackin' about sae lang? Sae I told him; an' in a very laconic way, John said, tak it.' Quo I, 'John, I'm your wife, an' if it's your orders, I'll be obliged to tak it; but mind ye, John, although it will add to our annual expenditure, I'm sure I dinna grudge it.' Sae I dinna gie John lang to change his mind. I took the house that night; and when John cam't he was wonderfu' well pleased wi' it, and opened his heart entirely. We got a new carpet, a new set o' chairs an' a new sofa, an' everything that our John in the simplicity of his heart thought the room required.

But I wasna a'gether satisfied yet; for I never thought a dinin' room was nuckle mair than half furnished, unless a body had a band-saw sideboard. Sae the quastion noo was, how was I to get my sideboard? I was feared to propose to John the purchase of such a piece of furniture—I kent the price o' it wad nearly frighten him—sae I had to gang canny about it in my ain way. It was about a fortnight after we had fitted into our new house that I happened to be in a cabinet warehouse that was richt belitt our house—I was buyin' several bits of trifles when the cab-net-maker showed me a splendid sideboard he had on hand. Quo I in a joking way, 'I wish ye wad sen' a body the like o' that, just in the way o' a present. I ha' a corner that wad fit it. Quo he, 'just as you say the word, an' up it goes this very minute!' Quo I, 'an' what wad our John say?' Quo he, 'I would leave you and him to settle about that.' Quo I, 'ye danna ken him sae well as I do, or ye wad ken he wasna sae easily settled wi' if ye were to ask him in that way. But, quo I, 'I'll tell ye a thought that has struck me at this moment. If ye were to ask me as a great favor—seem that your warehouse is sae crowded wi' furniture—to let that sideboard stan' for a time in our dinin' room, I am sure I couldna refuse ye; an' then if I couldn't upon any plan to keep our John frae lettin' it gang doon stairs again when once it was up, I wad do my very best.' Sae sooner said than done—up cam the sideboard! When John cam home to his tea, I told him what the man had asked, an' ben very obligent about the fifteen time, I couldna refuse him; sae I took John ben to see the sideboard—I ha' said it was a very handsome piece of furniture. If it wasna for the cost o' it he said it wad be a great outset to the room. I said the cost o' it was the thing that was keepin' me from thinkin' about it! Sae we're standin' admiring the sideboard, when in comes a Mrs. McKinlay, an acquaintance o' mine when she was a young lass; a smart, clever hizzy she was, but was rather saucy in her young days, an' she gae lang of bein' married, and took a noodle of a man; the binder en sae she's gay an' sair keepit down't the world, an' her rather sour't the temper—rather kin o' chaw't, when she sees anybody gettin' onything that she canna win at—sae when she got her een on the new sideboard, she perfectly changed colors—she turned a kin o' green; after the first glance, she never let her een see't; set doon wi' her back tilt, cut her message very short, an' away she went. The first house that she ca'd at after leaving our house, she said certain parties that she wadna name, she thought were going fairly to the mischief wi' extravagance. Wi' their new sideboards, and what not, she didna ken how it wad en. Weel, Mrs. McKinlay's nae sunner out at the door, till in comes Mrs. McIntyre—a real sisterly butterflee o' a body wonderfully ta'en up about a kin o' finery, whither it's her ain or any other body's. Sae she's nae sunner in at the door till she hands up baith her hands, an' says, oh! Mrs. Young, what a beautiful sideboard. 'Turning to our John she said, it wad be lang before my guidman wad fin' in his heart to buy such a splendid piece o' furniture; an' then turnin' to me, quo she, 'what was the price on't?' Quo I five an' twenty pounds is the price on't—an' our John winkit to me kin o' weel pleased that I hadna sunner't and winter't her in a hoo the sideboard cam there; for she was a body o' this kin; it she had been told the simple circumstances she wad a gane a' o'er the toon bletherin' about us bein that fond of finery that we had borrowed a sideboard.

To be Continued.

A 'stuck up' sort of genius entered a shop in Philadelphia, and turning up his nose at some apples in the window, exclaimed:

'Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?'

'I don't know, try them and see,' was the instant reply of the shop keeper.

'I say, Pa, did you reckon all these pigs?'

'Every member o' stock of them, except one.'

'And why did you not count him?'

'Arrah then, sir, but he was so frisky, an' ran about so much, I couldn't do it at all.'

Hints to Farmers.

Foods are the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, etc., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn, sixty pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds on the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine; it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

It is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The Arabia arrived here this forenoon, en route for Boston. She left Liverpool on the evening of Saturday, 11. Her news is therefore four days late. The Arabia will be due at Boston, at a late hour on Friday night.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 9th.

The Canadian, from Quebec, arrived on 8th. The political news by this arrival presents no feature of importance additional to that by the previous steamer.

Neapolitan affairs had assumed a new phase and were in an unsatisfactory condition as ever.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been favorably affected by the advice by the Atlantic, and a slight advance, equal to about 1-16 per cent, had been established, particularly on lower and middling qualities.

Breadstuffs.—Wet weather continued to prevail in England, but without producing any material effect upon the market.

The quotations for wheat and flour show a slight advance upon those advised by the Persia; but corn with a quiet market, was generally unchanged.

Provisions.—No essential change had taken place; but Pork closed very dull.

In the London Money market the stringency reported by steamers still continued.

Bullion decreased in Bank of England during the week. Consols were maintained, closing on Friday, the 10th, at 91½ a 91½ for money.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 23d.

The Ship "Comet," Captain Argol, arrived from Canton, June 15th, and Angous, July 27th with tea and silks, to Bucklin and Crane. She had very light wind all the passage. September 13th, lat. 20.25, long. 74 W., William Lawrence, of London, aged 16, fell from the Royal Yards, and striking on a rail, was instantly killed. October 18th, passed wreck of a large boat painted white inside and black outside.

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, October 24.

The steamer "Hermann," from Bremen and Southampton, arrived this morning. She brings 260 passengers, among them J. A. Matile, bearer of despatches from the American legation, at Switzerland.

It is reported on change, that Theodore Perry & Co., produce dealers, had suspended payment; liabilities \$100,000.

It is also rumored that a house in the provision trade have suspended with liabilities of \$800,000.

ST. JOHN'S, Oct. 22.

There was a fire here to-day, by loss of 100 tenements were destroyed; by loss \$50,000.

ADDITIONAL BY THE "ARABIA."

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

A despatch from Vienna of the 8th instant, says, agreeably to a communication from Naples of 29th ult., published in the Austrian Gazette, it would appear that the King of Naples had written to Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, that he was desirous of taking part in the new Conference at Paris, for the purpose of making known the acts of amnesty, and the organic reforms it was his intention to grant.

MADRID, Oct. 8.

By a decree published in the Gazette this day, M. Passard is named Spanish Ambassador at Washington.

Advice from Constantinople of Oct. 1st, say the misunderstanding about the Isle of Serpents, is likely to bring the French fleet back again.

Some Austrian ships of war have also gone to the Isle.

Important from Nicaragua.

BATTLES BETWEEN WALKER AND THE COMBINED CENTRAL AMERICAN FORCES.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1856.

Our first despatch, notifying us of the arrival of the Tennessee at New Orleans has, not yet come to hand. This the second despatch, gives the following latest intelligence from Nicaragua.

General Walker finding the enemy advancing on Masaya, withdrew the small force there, when the enemy, 4,000 strong, occupied the town.

General Walker then left a small force at Granada, and advanced towards Masaya with 1,000 men, and meeting the enemy on the 12th inst., near the city, repulsed them, driving them back to Masaya, where a battle was fought, lasting until midnight.

At daylight a courier arrived from Granada, stating that 1,400 Guatemaltecos and natives were besieging Granada. General

Walker, on receiving this information immediately marched to the relief of Granada, and arrived on the heights surrounding the city on the morning of the 18th, at 10 o'clock, and finding the city barricaded by the whole force of the enemy, he charged upon them and drove them from their posts, capturing their commanders and all their field pieces, and routing them from the city with great slaughter.

The total loss of the enemy was 1,100. General Walker's loss was 16 killed and 3

New Advertisements.
Clergy Reserve Fund—Public Meeting.
Sale of Real Estate—Ashton & Machell.
Real Estate by Auction—Ashton & Machell.
Bricks—D. Sutherland.
Cabinets—Warehouses—S. Roadhouse.
T. T. Newmarket.
Notice to the Public—M. T. T.
Clergy Reserve Fund—Public Meeting.
Temperance Saloon—A. M. Hall.
Removal—J. Morris.
Collingwood Lots—D. Reesor.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, Oct. 31st, 1856.

General Summary.

The polling on the question of Separation of Peel from York took place on Wednesday last, and the people determined on separation by about 80 majority.

Patton has been returned for Sauguenay. The final returns show a majority of 193 for Patton over McMorris, and of Mr. McMorris over Reay of about 400. So says the Globe.

Mr. Terry, Esq., of Richmond Hill is giving up business, and is now selling off his splendid stock of goods at reduced prices. See Advertisement.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, connecting the City of Buffalo with the Great Western Railway at Paris, will be opened for traffic on Saturday, the first of November next.

Mr. Morris has removed to his new premises on Main Street, where a general stock of Groceries, &c., may always be found. His advertisement appears elsewhere in to-day's issue.

Prof. F. W. Bathrick, assisted by several Singers and Musicians from Toronto, gives a Concert, on Wednesday Evening next, at the Court House. For particulars, see Bills and Programmes, posted about Town everywhere.

King Municipal Council meets for general business on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, at Hulse's Inn, near Kettleby. Those of our friends having any business to transact with this office, in that locality, can meet us there on that day.

On call of the Reeve of East Gwillimbury, a Public Meeting takes place in Sharon, on Saturday the 31st of November, in order to ascertain the will of the people regarding the expenditure of the money coming to that Township as its apportionment of the Clergy Reserve Fund.

At a meeting held in Brantford lately in reference to the Provincial Exhibition of 1857, it was stated that the County of Brant would contribute towards the expenses of the show, £1,000, and the Town of Brantford from £500 to £750.

We are requested to announce that a Sabbath School Tea Party will be held in Sharon, on Tuesday next, the 4th of November. All interested in the progress of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 6 o'clock p. m.

Another serious disaster has occurred upon the upper Lakes, resulting in the loss of between 30 and 40 lives. The propeller *Tule* sank during a gale on Friday last, and all hands, together with about 20 passengers, except three, were lost.

We have devoted considerable of our space to-day to the doings of East Gwillimbury Council, thereby excluding one or two articles intended for this issue. Our correspondent "J. H." of King will please excuse us, and we will endeavor to give his excellent article a place in next week's *Era*. Several pieces of poetry have been received of late, but written so badly, that we are under the necessity of copying, before giving them to the compositor. To do this, it takes time we can ill spare at present.

Road Company Meeting.

Remember the Meeting to-morrow, at the Court House. Every Stockholder in the New Road Company should be present. Depend upon it, the Road will never be built without strong and active determination. Many persons on whom we have called soliciting their names as Stockholders, during the week, argued that the work would go on whether they took stock or not, or even made any exertion; but such persons will find, after it is too late, should the enterprise fail for want of means, that their lukewarmness retarded the good intentions of others. The benefit to be derived, both by the citizens of Newmarket, and the Farmers living on either side of the proposed road for a few miles, is almost incalculable. Property will be enhanced in value—trade increased, and the mode of transit over the country greatly facilitated. This project should interest every farmer—every merchant, and every tradesman in its vicinity; and it has really surprised us to find any one at all backward in assisting to push on this work to final completion. We hope to see a large attendance to-morrow, of those interested, and we also hope they will come with that determination and firmness that will overcome every obstacle which may be considered detrimental to the enterprise.

Another fact that should not be lost sight of presents itself, and that is, the expenditure of so large an amount of money on public works in the vicinity, thereby improving the local trade, and increasing certain descriptions of produce in price, to the benefit of the Farmer. Looking at the work from almost every point of view that may be chosen, a public benefit must be derived; and we hope to see a disposition manifested at the meeting to-morrow that will at once bespeak the liberality of the people and show how strongly they desire to see the enterprise pushed forward to completion.

East Gwillimbury Council.

The above Council met at Mr. Barber's Hotel, Sharon, on Saturday last, the 25th inst. Present, the Reeve, H. D. Stiles, Esq., and Messrs. Powell, Wilton and Holborn.

After reading the minutes of last meeting, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the petition of the inhabitants of Sharon, in reference to side-walks which had been laid over from last meeting.

Mr. Powell in the chair.

Mr. Wilson said, in the first place it would be necessary to have the By-Law now regulating the construction of side-walks read, in order to see the clauses the petition prayed to have repealed. He would therefore move that the By-Law referred to be read.—Carried.

The By-Law was then read, and the reading of the petition followed, praying for power to elect annually their own Road Commissioners, instead of having them appointed by the Council, and to report to the people. Accompanying the Petition was a By-Law such as the Petitioners would like to have adopted.

Mr. Stiles said he thought the Council quite capable of drafting their own By-Laws; he had not risen to oppose the petition on that account, however, but he was decidedly opposed to granting any greater privileges or more powers to the village of Sharon than to the Villages of Queensville or Holland Landings. By amending the By-Law to suit Sharon they would also have to amend the By-Laws regulating the same matter in other localities. He thought it the most proper for the Commissioners to report to the Council.

Mr. Wilson said, as far as he understood the prayer of the petition all they asked was to be placed on an equal with Holland Landings and Queensville. He thought if any person ought to have a voice in selecting the Commissioners, it was the tax-payers—those who have the money to pay, and they should also have a voice in saying where that money should be expended. At last meeting, when this Petition was brought forward, a motion was adopted compelling the Commissioners for 1856, to have their report ready by this meeting.

The Report of the Commissioners was then read, from which it appeared they had expended considerable more money than had been received.

Mr. Wilson said he recollected when the people of St. Alban's were partially connected with West Gwillimbury they acted under a By-Law of that Council in reference to commencing their Statute Labor for the purpose of building side-walks, and that By-Law gave the people power to elect their own Commissioners; and now the people of Sharon only asked the same privilege. There was no charge, that he was aware of, brought against the present Commissioners; but they ask for power to have a voice in their selection—a request, in his judgment, quite reasonable.

Mr. Holborn said he thought Mr. Wilson rather premature. The existing Commissioners had already expended more than they had collected relying upon the faith of the Council, and by receiving the Report, it would then be an acknowledgment of their claim.

After a little more discussion the Report was received, and on motion of Mr. Stiles the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

The Council then adjourned one hour for dinner.

The Reeve said previous to the Council engaging in anything further he would embrace this opportunity to inform them that he had collected £25 as fines, for violation of Township By-Laws, and had paid the money over to the Treasurer of the municipality.

Mr. Holborn presented a Petition from Henry Mosier and 20 others, praying for aid, to assist in opening a Road in the 5th Con., between Lots 15 and 16, leading to a saw-mill.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from Capt. Laughton, praying for the opening of the road along 110, on Yonge Street, on the original road allowance, inasmuch as where it is now travelled, a portion of his land was cut off from the main body.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Powell, the Council went into committee of the whole on Petitions.—Mr. Powell in the Chair.

The Petition of H. Mosier and others was then taken into consideration.

Mr. Holborn moved the following resolution:—

RESOLVED—That the prayer of the Petitioners be granted, and that this Council do appropriate the sum of £5 towards said road out of the Township funds.

Mr. Wilson said, before that resolution was put, he would like to have Mr. Holborn's reason for taking the money out of the general funds of the Township.

Mr. Holborn said,—At the present time these people have to travel on private property which was now being closed up; and as the road was leading to a saw mill it would be a general benefit to a large number of the inhabitants of the Township. If the private property was closed up immediately, these people could not get to and from the mill. Mr. Wilson thought it imprudent to take the Township funds for this road; but he thought if the duty of the Council to assist on new roads like this.

Mr. Wilson said, he had no objection to giving £5 to this road, provided Mr. Holborn and the other members of Council would also make a general distribution, and give him £5

towards the Lanning Dodge. He only wanted to know where to find him. The Reeve, too, would probably want £5 towards the Town Line between East and North Gwillimbury, and for his (Mr. W.'s) part he was ready to vote for it. But if drafts are to be made on the Treasurer, let it be in general thing, or else let each one have his due proportion, and exercise his judgment in laying out to public advantage.

Mr. Holborn said Mr. Wilson need not think of making a bargain with him. He had presented the Petition and laid the matter before the Council; if they gave anything well and good. He was ready to appropriate £5 towards the Town Line, for he considered that a County Road, and the expense of making it should be borne by the Townships interested.

Mr. Stiles said he had not thought of the Town Line; but if the Council would give him £5 to expend in his ward previous to the distribution of the funds of the Township, he would be glad to receive it. (Laughter.) But seriously he did not believe they had any right to take £5 for this road, or £5 for the other road, out of the general funds of the Township. There was considerable money in the hands of the Treasurer for distribution; and he would rather each ward should take its due portion, and let the Council expend it as they may deem expedient and necessary for the public good.

After some further discussion, Mr. Stiles moved to amend.—That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that £5 be appropriated out of the amount due that ward out of the general funds of the Township.

Mr. Holborn said he would never consent to that. The Council had no right to dictate as to where he should expend the money due his Ward.

Mr. Wilson said the Council had a perfect right to do so, if they thought proper, previous to the distribution being made.

Mr. Holborn said he did not think so, and thought the principle wrong.

Mr. Wilson cited Mr. Holborn to the By-Law regulating the matter, and proved his statement to be correct.

The amendment was then put and lost, and Mr. Stiles moved another amendment, laying the petition over for further consideration, which was carried.

Capt. Laughton's petition was then taken up, and after some little discussion, on motion of Mr. Stiles, the prayer was granted, and the road ordered to be opened as soon as the statute labor on Yonge Street, in that Division would do it.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee then rose and reported to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Holborn, 15s was ordered to be refunded to John Maguire and J. McClure, being the excess of money paid by them for auctioneer's licenses.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Powell, for leave to introduce a By-Law regulating the commutation of Statute Labor in the Village of Sharon.—Granted.

The By-Law was then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading at the next meeting of Council.

Mr. Wilson moved "That the Council do again go into committee of the whole on the Petition of Henry Mosier and others." He thought they should give an answer to these people. He had now taken Mr. Holborn's position, and that gentleman refuses to take up the matter. He (Mr. W.) only wanted to place the subject in its proper light before the people.

Mr. Holborn said he believed the Council had disposed of that petition. They had refused to give assistance from the general funds of the Township, and he protested against their taking the amount due his Ward and appropriating it for him.

The Reeve said he must correct the last speaker. The Council only laid over the petition, and had not finally disposed of it. For his part he thought it would be as well to ascertain the amount in hand to be divided before again taking action on the matter.

Mr. Holborn moved seconded by Powell, "That the Council proceed to divide the surplus moneys on hand in accordance with a By-Law of this municipality."

Mr. Wilson said there was no use in his saying anything—they were two to one; but he wanted to let the blame rest upon the right parties, and was desirous to show the petitioners, that although not in his ward, he was willing to do something for them.

The above resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Holborn said, Mr. Wilson was continually endeavoring to place him (order) in a wrong (order) position.

The Reeve—I cannot sit in the chair and allow you to discuss a question after it is decided.

Mr. Holborn—But I must reply (order) to Mr. Wilson, (order.)

The Reeve—You should do so in season. [The Council then divided the surplus funds equally among the different Wards.]

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Powell, "That the Council do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on the question of the Clergy Reserve Fund.—Carried.

Mr. Holborn in the Chair.

The Reeve then read the Letters, &c., received from the office of the Receiver General, from which we learned that the amount apportioned to that Municipality was £230 6s 10d.

Mr. Wilson moved the following resolution:—

RESOLVED—That the Treasurer be instructed to draw the amount due this Municipality as its apportionment of the Clergy Reserve Fund immediately, and place it in one of the chartered Banks of this Province.

Mr. Wilson said, he was sorry that a member of the Council was absent, for in dealing with this money they should have a full Council. But he had no faith in the Government, and thought, the sooner it was out of their hands, the safer it would be for the Township. For his own part he had not yet an opinion of his own as to how the money should be ap-

plied, and he would therefore like to consult his constituents.

Mr. Holborn said he could see no reason why the Council should delay dealing with this money. For years we had petitioned for the secularization of the Reserves and to have them applied to education; and he thought it would be a blot on their professions to do so now, and then to say they were desirous of applying it to roads; but it would only be lost sight of altogether in doing so. By applying it to education, the interest could be annually devoted to lighten our taxes. In taking this course if the people became dissatisfied, they would still have the principal to apply to what ever purpose they chose; but by devoting it to education, they would be expending it in accordance with the original intention. For his own part, he was satisfied this would please the people, and he was ready to stand or fall upon the question.

Mr. Wilson said when he brought in a motion to apply it to roads, it would be time enough for Mr. Holborn to exhaust his powers of rhetoric; but he now pleaded delay, in order to obtain the views of his constituents. He was desirous that the money should be drawn and placed in a chartered bank, when it would be safe, after which it could be expended in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Mr. Stiles said he was satisfied, however, the electors of his constituency, desired it to be applied, and had his mind made up. The original intention was to devote this money to education, and he was ready to give it for that purpose; but as Mr. Holborn was absent, perhaps it would be as well to delay the matter until another meeting of the Council.

Mr. Powell said when he learned the amount to be received by this Township, he called a meeting of his Ward, and they resolved to apply it to education. He was of Mr. Holborn's opinion in one respect,—that to devote this fund to any other purpose than education would not be in accordance with the Petition they had signed years ago for secularization.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to call a Township meeting to take the matter into consideration—and the committee rose and reported to the Council.

The report was then received and adopted. Moved by Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that when this Council adjourns, it stand a Journal until Saturday, the 13th of November.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was ordered that all Overseers of Highways, not having reported in accordance with their instructions by next meeting of Council, be prosecuted according to law.

The Council then adjourned.

Foreign and Colonial.

Fail Assizes.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The court opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hurst presiding.

THE QUEEN VS. WILLIAM FREELY.—The prisoner was put on his trial, charged with stealing a carpet bag and other property together with about \$60 in money. Mr. Phillips, Counsel for the Crown; J. Boulton for the prisoner. James McClure, resides at Holland Landings; the prisoner was in my employ; he left on the 5th of July he had been in my employ for about three months; I doubted his honesty; I had missed property and money; he left on Friday, and on the Friday following I got information that the prisoner had come into Toronto; I followed and found the travelling bag with a quantity of my property in it; I procured a warrant; the Constable followed him to Markham, where he was arrested; I met him at Yorkville; he acknowledged he had taken about \$60 of my money, and offered to give me \$40; he said my Ward had given him the things which were found at Mr. Platt's; I was informed that my wife and the prisoner were together in Toronto.

To Mr. Boulton—My Mrs. and I had parted—I gave her \$120 when she left; she was my wife; I decline to answer whether I have another wife; I deny that I was living in a state of adultery; if she did help to make the sheets they were my property.

D. McFarlane—I am bar-keeper at Mr. Platt's; the bag produced was left in July 1st; it was enclosed in a white bag; it was brought by the prisoner; there was no one with him; he asked permission to leave it in the bar room; on the Sunday following Constable Corner and the prosecutor came to make enquiries; they took the articles away.

Constable Corner corroborated the evidence of the last witness, as to finding the property; witness went after the prisoner to Markham, and arrested him; when the prosecutor and prisoner met, the prisoner said that he had got \$60 from Mr. McClure, and offered to give him \$30; he said he knew that the money was Mr. McClure's, and that he would pay him the difference as soon as he earned it.

Verdict—Guilty on the first and second counts.—Colony.

A great deal of amusement was created by a story that has gone abroad, as the manner in which the elite of Toronto have been visited by an illustrious stranger—a Crippleman—saying himself Lieutenant Barker, of the Royal Artillery. For a time, he was the lion of Toronto; he dined with the Governor-General, was an honored guest of Chief Justice Robinson, and was courted, flattered, fawned and fêted by the best families there. It was quite a marvel to hear him relate his adventures, narrow escapes and sufferings in the Crimea. He put up at Lamb's Hotel, and lived like a prince. By some strange mishap, he left one day last week, owing thirty pounds, and taking along with him a dress coat shirt and some other things, the property of a gentleman also residing in the hotel. He was pursued and arrested in Bytown; on being placed at the bar of the police office, it was elicited that he was a John Mason, and that his real name was Joseph Mason. From the examination that ensued, it appeared that he intended to come back to town in a few days, and had borrowed the clothes from the prosecutor's wife, who gave them to him more willingly as her husband was in the habit of placing his wardrobe at Mason's disposal. To satisfy the court as to his real identity, he produced a Crippleman medal, bearing his name and description. The court discharged him.—Star.

A GOVERNOR IN CHANCERY.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says:—

I understand that there is some probability that Sir F. Hincks, the Governor of the Windward Islands, will soon fructify in the Court of Chancery in England. The story is, that he possesses property on the Ottawa in Mr. Lusk in London, (the proprietor of the firm of Ross, Mitchell & Co. in this city) for £10,000—rather an unfortunate sum for Ross and Hincks. The property it appears was represented as valuable, but on examination it was found not to be worth more than half the purchase money; and the story, if correct, is that the proceedings in Chancery will be on the ground of false representation.

But there may be some means of bringing the case to favorable issue without resorting to the extreme means of the Court of Chancery.

Query: Would it not be advisable for the Court of Chancery in Canada or a committee of the House of Assembly, to enquire into the manner Mr. Hincks became possessed of this tract of land and the amount paid to the Crown Lands Department for it? It was maliciously reported that Mr. Hincks, taking advantage of his official position in regard to the report of 1853, of the Assistant Geologist, was fraudulently impressed with the great value of this tract of land and before a survey had been made, or the report published, appropriated it to his own use. He was believed to have been for many years a Pensioner on his friends, and the story of some narrow-minded individuals has been excited in consequence of his having been admitted a large fortune during a short but unmarked official career. His friends should not allow such scandalous reports to tarnish his fair character in his absence, when it can be so easily whitewashed by a Certificate from the Court of Chancery.—[Con. Leader.

THE SUCCESS OF COUNTERFEITING.—Our commercial cities as well as rural districts, are flooded with bogus bank bills, but so much like the genuine that it is next to impossible for even the most skillful to detect them. On this subject, Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter says:—

Photographic counterfeiting, of which hitherto spoken, and treated very lightly, if we are to believe a foreign statement is becoming very dangerous, so much so, that an expert artist, M. Agrain, of Paris has succeeded in deceiving some of the best judges of paper money in the city. The Bank of France had taken large amounts of the spurious notes, and it was found impossible to tell an original bill of 100 francs from a counterfeit of 1000 francs, from the counterfeiter.

It is a notorious fact, that never before was there such an amount of counterfeit and altered paper in circulation. Not a day passed but more or less—and many of them new—age offered with good money in our country. With all the care and vigilance we are master of, we cannot prevent the inexperienced from being victimized.—Kingston Whig.

THE DETROIT TRIBUNE, of Saturday afternoon, has the following:—The Cavalry Company of Arthur Banks, Esq., of Sandwich, came over to this side this afternoon, and paraded through our streets, after which they were entertained by His Honor, Mayor Hyde, in his customary and hospitable manner. After dinner, Mayor Hyde proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were responded to by Col. Rankin, who, in turn, offered three for the President. Various complimentary sentiments were offered pro and con, and our visitors left in fine spirits, having evidently enjoyed themselves largely. We like such interchanges; may they become more frequent.

Since the Bregden affair, shooting is becoming rather fashionable in Canada. We learn from the local papers that Mr. John McGinnity, formerly of Petrobrava, was shot in a scuffle in Lindsay on Tuesday last, by a boy, who with his father have since been lodged in goal. The man, whose name is not mentioned, struck McGinnity, when the latter returned the blow, and threw his antagonist down. While on the ground he drew a pistol and handed it to his son, who deliberately fired and shot McGinnity dead. The Chicago *Suchen* states that a boy supposed to be the murderer of Maggarry, has been brought to that town for examination. There is every reason to believe that he is the real murderer.—Leader.

The Middlesex *Prototype* says:—We are informed upon tolerably good authority that Mr. Robert Cooper, of London is appointed Judge of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, in room of the late Mr. Strachan.

SUGGINGS.—The Chicago *Press* of last week says:—A large quantity of leather, boots, shoes, and moccasins, smuggled in from Canada were seized by the Customs House officers last week and are now in their charge. Neither the owners nor the smugglers have been ascertained.

COUNTERFEIT QUARTER AND HALF EAGLES are in circulation to a considerable extent in Buffalo. They are heavily plated with gold, the interior being of composition. They weigh very little less than genuine coin, and cannot readily be detected, except by the bulk, which is somewhat greater than the true issue.

THE CHIEFS.—A vessel which sailed yesterday morning was boarded by a powerful gang of criminals when below Indian Cove; three of the crew were carried away, and the captain was compelled to return to port and ship men in their stead.—Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 10.

THE COURT JOURNAL, in speaking of Miss Nightingale's presence at the ball at Balmoral lately, says:—Miss Nightingale was specially invited to be present, and was seated with the Royal Family and the Court circle at one end of the hall. This young lady is taller than the portraits published of her would lead one to imagine. In the severe attack of illness she suffered in the East, it was absolutely necessary to have all her hair cut off, and it is now therefore quite short; but a charming little cap makes a very graceful head-dress, and in the elegant and lady-like figure there is everything that bears out the ideal picture of the moral heroine of the Crimea which most have depicted to themselves. She is now one of the coolest specimens of Yankee pertinence we have recently met with; is the following announcement in Watson Webb's paper, the New York *Collier*, of Friday:—We are happy to inform the United States of Canada that Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ontario, who has twice proposed the candidature to his constituents for the Senate, feeling that the original States, has been re-elected.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report, since Friday, the weather improved and the grain trade has ruled quiet at to-day's market. There was less disposition to buy wheat, and to effect sales a reduction would have had to be submitted to. There was however, little business done. Flour was in fair consumptive demand and brought rather more money. Indian Corn firm, but sales were not to a great extent. We quote red wheat 9s. 3d. a 9s. 4d., white 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore 33s. a 31s. 6d., extra Ohio 36s. a 37s. per 40 lbs. Indian Corn—yellow 33s. a 35s. per 40 lbs. per 180 lbs. Heed continued very dull, there being no transactions to report. Pork without the least propensity, and is almost unsaleable. Lard, the nominal quotation is 75s., but there is no business doing in that article.

The Atlantic arrived at her dock at 8 p. m., with Liverpool dates to the 15th.

The news is interesting from Madrid, Oct. 12 is telegraphed the fall of O'Donnell, and restoration of Narvaiz. O'Donnell and all his colleagues had resigned, Sunday night, Oct. 12, and resignations were accepted. Narvaiz immediately resumed office, and appointed his Ministry, as follows:—Tolst, foreign affairs; Rufe, interior; Michel, interior; Arzuela, justice; Urbesung, war; Blumvini, marine. No further particulars.

The Paris *Journal Debats* says, we believe that the pretension of Russia to the title of Empress of the East has been abandoned, and the island will again become a possession of Turkey; but the Belgians still remain as before.

It is not true that 4,000 Austrians had occupied Galatz, as was reported.

The Neapolitan all at times quite unchanged. All thoughts of an expedition against Sicily are to be abandoned, and the French and English Ministers will not be recalled.

Russia is said to have given formal notice to assemble the Congress of Paris, to which France and Prussia have assented, and now await old England's concurrence.

Denmark has consented to a reduction of the land tax, and is preparing to a reduction of the Social Duty.

English news quite unimportant.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at noon on the 15th. Off Omslead saw ship *Tonawanda*, from Philadelphia, and ship *American Union*, from New York. Off the Hell Boy saw ship *Mary Bech*, bound for Quebec. Ship *St. Lawrence*, for Havre, and *Zebrina*, for Liverpool. The *Asia* arrived out at 8 a. m. of the 13th.

Letters from Paris on the financial crisis are not satisfactory. The Bulletin in the Bank is said to be increasing both in Paris and at the Exchange, a deposit of 40,000,000 francs is established soon at Chalons sur Marne.

Prince Makomet, Ali Pacha, of Egypt, has arrived in Paris.

It was rumored that the Rothschilds had contracted with the Bank of Paris for gold to the amount of six million four hundred thousand pounds.

A revolutionary document addressed to the Italian people and purporting to be signed by a committee for the people and students of Paris, had been secretly passed at various quarters of the city. It urged them to arms and promises assistance.

Espartaco is preparing for publication a manifesto concerning recent events in Spain, Narvaiz had arrived in Madrid.

Application had been made to the Portuguese Government for authority to lay down an electric telegraph between Porto and the boundary line of Bessarabia had nearly completed their labours.

The Zar was to make his solemn entrance into St. Petersburg on the 21st inst.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Oct. 30, 1856.

WHEAT.—Since our last quotations, the price of wheat has been fluctuating between 7s 3s a 6s 11d. Yesterday and to-day the prices have ranged between 7s 3s a 7s 11d.

Flour.—There has been fair business done in flour during the week and sales to the extent of over 9,000 barrels have been effected. We note sales at 30s 6d a 31s 6d for common to choice superfine, 32s 6d for fancy and 33s 6d for extra. The prevalent feeling is that of depression.

BARLEY has been coming in slowly, and has found sale at 5s per bushel.

OATS continue quiet at old rates. Farmers by the wagon load, sell at 2s 8d. The quantity of imported in store, is now about 21,000 bush, with some 13,000 to arrive.

Nothing doing. We quote them nominally at 3s 6d a 3s 9d per bushel.

PORKS.—We note sales in lots of 100 bushels on the wharf at 3s 3d a 3s 6d. By rail they are sold at prices varying from 3s 6d to 4s.

APPLES by the bushel from farmers wagons sell at 2s 6d a 3s 3d.

BUTTER.—Fresh as usual has been scarce and is 1s 4d a 1s 6d per lb. easily realized for all offering on the market. Tub is plenty from the other side of the lake. No. 1 is firm at 1s 1d per lb. by wholesale, and No. 2 10d a 11d. The greater part of the stock on hand consists of latter.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT SALE OF

Collingwood Lots!

BEAUTIFULY situated on SEVEN STREET near Huronville Street, in the Centre of the Town Plot.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

NEWMARKET,

market, June 3rd, 1853.

8 / Newmarket Feb. 21. 1856 1-7

particularly desiring his services, at any time by leaving a written request at his residence Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.
For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.
Newmarket, 1856

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed
 for FIVE SHILLINGS
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
 Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 17-51

Wm. D. Burn, Bradford; Dr. E. O. Lloyd,
Holland Landing; Mr. Wm. Doan, Sharon;
R. H. Hall, Richmond Hill, and
M. W. BOGART,
Sept. 18, 1855, Newmarket.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

March 17th, 1853.

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NEWMARKET.
Terms—7s. 6d. per year in Advance.